

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

ON

FOR THE
Week ending the 2nd March 1907.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(A)—General—	
Persian politics	137	A complaint against the District Magistrate of Murshidabad	140
Persian politics	ib.	An allegation against Mr. Weston	141
England and Persia	ib.	Mr. Hare and Nawab Salimulla's debts	ib.
The Government of Madagascar and Indian immigrants	ib.	The proposed partition of Midnapore	ib.
The Indian immigrants in Madagascar	ib.	The proposed partition of Midnapore	ib.
India and the Colonial Conference	ib.	The prosecution of the <i>Punjabs</i>	ib.
The defence of India	138	The prosecution of the <i>Punjabs</i>	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The prosecution of the <i>Punjabs</i>	ib.
(a)—Police—		The prosecution of the <i>Punjabs</i>	142
Mr. Kemp	138	The prosecution of the <i>Punjabs</i> and the <i>Vishares</i>	ib.
Mr. Kemp as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Eastern Bengal and Assam	ib.	The Hon'ble Mr. B. L. Gupta	ib.
The Comilla case	ib.	The Barrackpore <i>mehters'</i> case	ib.
The case of Babu Lalit Chandra Das of Comilla	ib.	The speech from the Throne	ib.
An allegation against a Maulvi in Pabna	ib.	India and the King's speech	ib.
Thefts at Howrah	ib.	The speech from the Throne	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		India and the King's speech	143
An alleged case against a European at Arrah	138	A mosque in London	ib.
A case under the Factories Act	139	Appointment of a Musalman Sub-Deputy Magistrate in Eastern Bengal and Assam	ib.
The income of the Midnapore Munsifs	ib.	Messrs. Burrows and Crosse as Deputy Magistrates	ib.
(c)—Jails—		A fresh petition to Mr. Morley	ib.
Nil.		The indigo and the weaving industries	ib.
(d)—Education—		A postal complaint	ib.
A complaint from the <i>gurus</i> of Pabna	139	A soldier amuck at Poona	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Filthiness of the Ganges water near Calcutta	139	The Medical Commission	144
Wanted a road in Howrah	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality	ib.	Nil.	
A suggestion	ib.	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Gas-lights in the Municipal Market, Calcutta	ib.	Export of rice and Government	144
Babu Priyanath Mukharji, Officiating Secretary to the Calcutta Municipality	140	High prices and export of rice	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		The prices of rice in Tamluk	ib.
Realisation of settlement costs in the Backergunje district	140	Prices of rice in Birbhum	ib.
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—		Apprehended famine in Bengal	ib.
A railway complaint	140	Prices of paddy in Contai	ib.
The closing of a <i>khal</i> and obstruction to drainage in the Howrah district	ib.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
A suggestion to the Railway Board	ib.	Sir Andrew Fraser's speech at the Asiatic Society of Bengal	144
Insufficient supply of waggons on railways	ib.	The cause of disaffection	145
A railway complaint	ib.	The meeting at the St. Andrew's Guild	ib.
		Jute cultivation in Bengal	ib.
		Mr. Hare's patronage to a native tailoring firm in Calcutta	ib.
		Lord Curzon on famine relief in India	ib.
		The Kingston Relief Fund	ib.
		The Victoria Memorial Hall	146
		The Victoria Memorial Fund	ib.
		The boycott of the Exhibition	ib.
		The exportation of edibles from the country	ib.
		The <i>swadeshi</i> agitation recommended	ib.
		Bengalis and Englishmen	ib.
		The future of India	ib.
		Discontent among the Indian people	ib.
		The Amir in India	147
		The British Government and India	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

A proposal to make an enquiry regarding the endowment of the late Dhansar Middle English School	...	148
A warning against the proposed interference with the holy <i>Swargadwar</i> in Puri	...	ib.
The mistaken salt policy of the Government	...	ib.
A monster meeting at Cuttack	...	ib.
Babu Iswari Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sambalpur	...	ib.
The timing of trains at Jharsugura and Sambalpur	...	ib.
The attitude of the Uriyas towards the Indian National Congress	...	149
The policy of appointing local men to local posts	...	ib.
A striking example of union in the Punjab	...	ib.
A rupture between Sikhs and Muhammadans in Burma	...	ib.
Liberality of the Raja of Pal Lahera	...	ib.
Insufficiency of food-stuffs in the districts of Orissa	...	ib.
The mango in Jajpur	...	ib.
The high price of rice in Puri	...	ib.
Public health in Cuttack	...	ib.
Cholera in the Cuttack district	...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS—concl'd.

Public health in Puri	...	150
Fires in Cuttack	...	ib.
Tiger-scare on the Cuttack-Dhenkanal Road	...	ib.
Fires in Cuttack	...	ib.
Two live tigers in iron cages in Patia	...	ib.
The tiger-scare in Dhenkanal	...	ib.
The weather in Cuttack	...	ib.
Distress in Arilo	...	ib.
The bestowal of a title on Pandit Nilmoni Vidya-ratna	...	ib.
The <i>Sivaratri</i> festival at Baramhans	...	ib.
The <i>Sivaratri</i> festival at Puri	...	ib.
Failure of <i>Sivaratri</i> at Bhubaneswar, due to mismanagement of temple affairs	...	ib.
The <i>Sivaratri</i> in Talcher	...	ib.
The demise of Mr. Kali Charan Banerji mourned	...	ib.
<i>In memoriam</i>	...	151
A proposal to entrust the Sambalpur Sub-Judge with powers to hear civil and criminal appeals from the Garjats	...	ib.
A proposed road between Puri and Chandra-bhaga	...	ib.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

In describing how the people of Persia lately gave vent to their hilarity at the fact of the Shah's having accorded formal sanction to the institution of Parliament

Persian politics.

NAMA-I-MOQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 18th, 1907.

and referring to the casual speech of a member of the English Consulate to the effect that having regard to this exemplary movement and this outcry for safeguarding the interest of the country, Persia will in a decade outride Japan in the political race, a writer in the *Nama-i-Moqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 18th February observes that, reflecting upon a matter such as this, it is difficult for anyone to weaken and annihilate the Persian Power, and that the foreign Powers that seek relationship with it, on political considerations to their advantage, are practically labouring under a delusion. The writer proceeds that the present state of things foreshadows that the principal Western Powers will seek friendly alliance with Persia at no distant date, inasmuch as by virtue of the agreeability of its physical situation in the continent of Asia the foreign Powers can gain nothing from it except as friends, should the Shah be a strong ruler, with the conclusion that this administrative reform has blunted the teeth of avarice which the foreigners have been whetting against Iran, for about a century, and that though the local people are not so much sensible of its remote product, the foreign wise men foresee it the best.

2. A contributor of the same paper writes as follows:—

Persian politics.

NAMA-I-MOQADDAS
HABUL MATIN.

Verily, it is surprising to go through the observations of one of our countrymen as published in this journal of the last issue recommending the recruitment of professors, for the educational administration of Persia, from among the subjects of the Turkish Government in preference to those of Japan and the people of Europe. In fact, the views of the writer so far as they relate to the intention of the European Powers, particularly such as are situated on the sea-coasts, to get possession of the continent of Asia in whatever way it may be possible, and then turn it into a serfdom can, of course, be entertained as true. But as to his proposal of securing the services of the Turkish subjects I should make bold to say that he is altogether unacquainted with and ignorant of the ways of the Turkish people. A perusal of their history will show that it was they that wrought merciless slaughter and rapine in the country during its administration by Nadir Shah. Besides, their dealings with us in reference to the boundary question and to the recent events at Karbela are fresh in our memory. In my opinion, it is advisable for Persia to appeal to Japan and America for help in the matter of reformation, as neither of these has as yet taken it into its head to stand against us, or to develop political motives (to our disadvantage).

3. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February expresses wholehearted approval of the foreign policy of England towards Persia as recently enunciated in Parliament by Mr. Runciman, the guiding principle of that policy being a general disinclination to interfere with the internal government of the country, such interference being confined only to cases where the interests of British merchants in Persia are jeopardised.

England and Persia.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

4. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February observes that while English colonists are driving away Indians from their dominions, the French Government of Madagascar are cordially inviting them to their island.

The Government of Madagascar and Indian immigrants.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

5. Noticing the Governor of Madagascar's proposal to the French Government to afford every reasonable help to the Indians desiring to settle in that island, the

The Indian immigrants in Madagascar.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 24th February remarks that this offers a striking contrast to the dealings of the English residents of Africa, who are turning out by the neck the Indian immigrants into that continent.

6. Reuter's recent announcement that India will be represented at the forthcoming Colonial Conference either by Mr. Morley or by somebody he will nominate, and not

India and the Colonial Conference.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

by an Indian, leads the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February to think that there can be no doubt that proposals will be adopted at this conference prejudicial to the interests of Indian traders, and that is why no Indian has been summoned to join in its deliberations.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 25th, 1907.

7. On the question of defending India against invasion from without, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th February speaks of the possibility of a combination of a

The defence of India. re-invigorated Russia and a growing Germany against English supremacy in India, and draws the moral that the English will never be able to defend India merely relying on the strength of their colonial kinsfolk, unless they trust also their Indian subjects and take their assistance.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

8. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Kemp as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st February says that most probably this is Mr. Kemp of Barisal fame. Now that Mr. Kemp has been rewarded for his part in the Barisal affairs, it is hoped that they will be repeated in other districts also.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 21st February strongly deprecates the action of Mr. Hare in promoting Mr. Kemp of Backergunge to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Eastern Bengal and Assam, as a trampling upon justice, since Mr. Kemp shed the blood of innocent and unarmed gentlemen and perjured himself in court. Mr. Atul Ch. Kar similarly became for a time Acting District Magistrate, because he acquitted Messrs. Kemp and Haynes of the charges brought against them by Phani Bhushan Banerji and Brajendra Lal Ganguli.

SANJIVANI.

10. The same paper remarks upon the statement that the charge lately brought against Babu Hardayal Nag, Radhamadav Sinha, etc., of Chandpur was true, but was unsustainable for lack of evidence as being a very nice plea. It is ridiculous to think that out of a gathering of 10 to 15 thousand, two or three witnesses could not be got. For the unprovoked harassment which the police inflicted on these gentlemen, redress should be sought, not indeed in the courts, but in social coercion.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

11. Referring to the case of Babu Lalit Chandra Das, pleader, Comilla, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February asks:—Now that Lalit Babu has been acquitted, who is responsible for the harassment and oppression he has suffered? Is there no redress for the *sulm* to which a respectable pleader like Lalit Babu has been subjected?

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

12. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February reports that a Maulvi has lately come from Dacca and is preaching at Bhilchalan and its neighbourhood in Pabna in a way calculated to stir up ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans, and concludes with an appeal to the District Magistrate of Pabna to interfere in the matter.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1907.

13. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February to complain of the frequent occurrence of thefts of late at Bantra, Kadamtola, Khiradtola, etc., on the south of Howrah. Two or three houses are being broken into almost every night. None of these thefts have yet been traced home to the offenders, and the local police ought to display more activity in the matter than they are now doing.

SAMAY,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

14. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February writes that the District Engineer at Arrah the other day accidentally ran over an old woman with his motor-car, thereby causing her death. It is said that Mr. Marr, the

(b)—Working of the Courts.

District Magistrate, is trying or inquiring into this case with closed doors. Furthermore, in order to clear the accused Engineer, evidence is being taken only from his subordinates. The opinion which the editor of the *Punjabee* expressed on such cases seems in no way unfounded.

15. Referring to a case in which the owners of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills have been fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras for having employed boys under 14 years of age to do adults' work, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that at last the tears, which the Manchester weavers shed for the labourers employed in Indian factories, have become effectual.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

16. The same paper quotes a paragraph from the *Medini Bandhav* newspaper in which it is said that last year the Munsifs of the Midnapore district gave a net income of Rs. 3,73,200 to Government. The entire cost of the upkeep of these Munsifs was Rs. 1,21,800. The income was therefore more than three times the cost. Is not this sale of justice?

DAILY HITAVADI.

(d)—Education.

17. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 21st February notices favourably a claim made in a petition (which it publishes) to the District Board of Pabna by a *guru* in a local *pathshala*, on behalf of himself and the other *gurus* of the district, for a reconsideration of an order of the Board by force of which six annas per rupee of his sanctioned grant-in-aid has been held back from each *guru*.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

18. The *Marwari Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 20th February draws the attention of Government to the nasty and repulsive condition of the Ganges water near Calcutta so much used by the Hindus from religious standpoint, due to the fact of the passengers of the steamers and the boats plying on the river easing themselves therein without any opposition, and remarks that over and above the religious consideration, the medical ground renders it indispensable on the part of Government to look to the matter, particularly at this change of season, when epidemics usually make their appearance in the metropolis.

MARWARI BANDHU,
Feb. 20th, 1907.

19. A correspondent of the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st February, after pointing out that there formerly existed a road from Munshirhat station (in Howrah) along the south of Ghoradaha up to Kanpur, goes on to complain that this road has since been gradually encroached on by cultivators, with the result that nothing of it now exists and that communication has become very difficult, specially in the rains.

SANDHYA,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

20. The *Tamalika* [Tamluk] of the 23rd February praises Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur's work as Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality as very energetically and efficiently conducted, special commendation being given to his efforts in the direction of promoting sanitation and of removing all legitimate complaints of the rate-payers.

TAMALIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

21. The same paper suggests to the District Board of Midnapore the desirability of building waiting-rooms on both sides of the ferry-ghats under its control.

TAMALIKA.

22. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that hundreds of gas-lights burn all night in the Municipal Market in Calcutta. This causes a great waste of money. Should not this waste be checked by extinguishing some of these lights in the depth of night?

BASUMATI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 25th, 1907.

23. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th February is of opinion that the confirmation of Babu Priyanath Mukharji in the Municipal Secretaryship is calculated to do unmixed good, considering that he has gained experience of the work during the last few months.

Babu Priyanath Mukharji,
Officiating Secretary to the
Calcutta Municipality.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

24. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says that in spite of His Honour Mr. Hare's statement in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council that the cost of the survey and settlement of the Backergunge district will be realised in instalments, the inhabitants of the Mehediganj thana have been advised to pay off their shares of the cost in full within ten days. Ninety-five per cent. of the inhabitants of Mehediganj are Musalmans. The above requisition is therefore an object-lesson to those Musalmans who have been holding the idea that the partition will confer incalculable benefits on their community.

Realisation of settlement costs
in the Backergunge district.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

SANDHYA,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

25. A correspondent writes to the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st February to complain that on the trains drawing up along the platform at Pandua railway station, the carriage doors are not unlocked promptly, although the halt allowed here is two or three minutes. Passengers are therefore compelled to get out by the doors on the side of their carriages away from the platform, and accidents frequently result in consequence.

A railway complaint.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

26. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says that the closing of the mouth of the irrigation *khal* at Bagnan in the Howrah district and the obstruction caused by the local railway embankment to drainage have greatly reduced the fertility of the neighbouring lands and generated malaria in the locality. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is drawn to the matter.

The closing of a *khal* and
obstruction to drainage in the
Howrah district.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says that the Railway Board should consider the advisability of introducing motor-car traffic into those parts of the country which stand in need of railway communication.

A suggestion to the Railway
Board.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

28. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that the supply of waggons on the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways is very insufficient. This causes great loss to the owners of coal-mines situated on the lines. The supply of waggons on the Eastern Bengal State Railway also proves insufficient during the jute season. The authorities of all these railways should hold a conference for removing this shortage of supply of waggons.

Insufficient supply of waggons
on railways.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1907.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes that since the opening of the Grand Chord line, most of the trains (including the local trains) have been arriving at Howrah late. In consequence of this unpunctuality, many daily passengers from Bandel, Chinsura, etc., who are office people and cannot afford to be late, have taken to travelling by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A railway complaint.

(h)—General.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Jan. 20th, 1907.

30. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 20th February speaks of a prosecution instituted by the District Magistrate of Murshidabad in connexion with music and festivities indulged in on the night of the *Sivatri* festival before the temple of Siva at Gorabazar near Berhampur,

A complaint against the District
Magistrate of Murshidabad.

for which a police pass had been previously obtained, and of the difficulty which the inhabitants of Gorabazar are finding in celebrating their religious festivities, because of prosecutions like this.

31. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 20th February strongly deprecates the action of Mr. Weston, the local District Magistrate, in having, in connexion with the local Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, forbidden the use of *Bande Mataram* badges by the volunteers and the singing of that song or the utterance of that cry, and concludes with the people's determination, so long as life exists, to continue uttering *Bande Mataram*.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Feb. 20th, 1907.

32. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st February says that the people of Dacca believe that His Honour Mr. Hare has been trying to induce the co-sharers of Nawab Salimulla to stand securities for a loan which Government intends to advance to the Nawab to enable him to liquidate his debts. If this be true, His Honour has been guilty of showing undue favour to the Nawab. He ought to have considered that a Lieutenant-Governor's will is order.

*SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA*,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

33. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 21st February refers to the scheme for duplicating the governing agency of Midnapore as a curious arrangement, and inquires if the Indian's money is to continue for all time to be spent for the benefit of the English. Will not this gigantic drain ever be stopped? There is no good for the country unless the civilian's power is curbed: it is their selfishness which is opening the eyes of the Bengalis and making them long for *swaraj*.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

34. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 23rd February writes that if Government thinks that the existing district of Midnapore is overgrown and that its administration requires two sets of controlling officers, parts of it may be transferred to the contiguous districts of Hooghly and Bankura. Hooghly is small in area, and Garhbeta formerly belonged to Bankura, with which it is now connected by a daily service of three trains. Further, the Bankura district is a light charge. By a solution of this problem on the lines here indicated, any extra expense to the public funds can well be avoided.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

35. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 21st February writes that as a result of the prosecution and conviction of the *Punjabee*, the people of the Punjab are taking up patriotic vows, and the whole of India is indignant with Government and sympathises with Lala Jaswant Rai and Mr. Athabole.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

36. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st February says that the conduct of the Government in the *Punjabee* case has been astounding. The cruel persecution to which the accused persons in the case have been subjected is simply frightful. It appears that Government is determined to punish severely anybody who will protest against improper acts committed by Government officers or criticise their conduct. The *Punjabee* wrote not against the Government but against a Government officer. And if its allegations were false, this officer might bring a defamation case against it; and no one would then have sympathised with it if it were found guilty and punished. Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code was, moreover, originally intended to apply to acts calculated to promote enmity or hatred between Hindus and Musalmans and not between Europeans and Indians.

*SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA*,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

37. Referring to the prosecution of the *Punjabee*, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says:—
The prosecution of the *Punjabee*. Even if it be granted that the *Punjabee's* allegations were false, they were made in good faith and ought not to have formed the groundwork of an action of sedition by the Government. The authorities ought to have been satisfied with only giving the defamed white man permission to bring a case against the paper. Again, by unnecessarily causing

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

the accused gentlemen to be handcuffed before being taken to prison and afterwards making them wear prisoner's dress even before the necessary medical examination, the officials have exhibited an inordinate desire to insult them. Do such acts redound to the glory of these officials? Even hateful brutes would not have recourse to such acts of revenge. The officials are not well advised if they think that the native press can be frightened into submission by harsh treatment and severe penalty.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

38. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that in the case against the *Punjabee*, Government has exhibited great weakness and lowered the prestige of the British *raj* in the country. People have been made doubtful of the large-mindedness of the British rulers. A nation's life cannot be destroyed by the laws of a foreign Government. Unfortunately the British Government is working out its own and India's ruin by following a mistaken policy. India is passing through a fearful transitional period. May God protect her and give strength and patience to her children.

BASUMATI.

39. The same paper says that the seeds of national fellow-feeling which were sown in the hearts of the Bengalis by the oppressions committed on Tilak have sprouted into a full-grown tree. And to-day, standing in the shade of this tree, persecuted sons of India are finding an opportunity to take the name of God. Meetings should be held in every village to express sympathy with the editor and the proprietor of the *Punjabee*.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

40. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February concludes from the successive prosecutions of the *Punjabee* and the *Viharee* that the authorities are trying their best to gag the press.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says that the Hon'ble Mr. B. L. Gupta is on the eve of retirement. Had he not been a native, he would by this time have embellished a higher post than what he now holds. But his colour did not permit him to become even a permanent member of the High Court Bench.

HITAVADI.

42. The same paper says that a number of *mehters* who were unjustly imprisoned by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore have been released by the District Judge on appeal. We want to know, says the writer, what orders the authorities are going to pass in regard to the Cantonment Magistrate for his unjust and improper conduct in this case. May we expect any redress from Sir Andrew Fraser?

HITAVADI.

43. Referring to the speech from the Throne, the same paper says that administrative reform in India should not merely take the form of an expansion of the Legislative Councils, but should also effect a separation of judicial and executive functions and enjoin the appointment of Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Council of the Secretary of State for India. We have no objection, says the writer, to the maintenance of the strength of the executive, as His Majesty has desired. But unless the executive work with a proper regard for public opinion, there can be no good government. Again, to bring contentment to the hearts of the people, the partition of Bengal should first of all be annulled.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

44. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 22nd February is of opinion that it is not unnatural to expect good to result from the allusion to India in the King's speech.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

45. Our demand of self-government, says the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February, and the boycott of foreign articles have alarmed the authorities, so that they have become ready to introduce certain reforms in the administration of India.

In fact the speech from the Throne at the re-opening of Parliament contained a hint to this effect. In 1858, the angry frown of discontent and rebellion made the authorities tremble with fear and extracted from them the famous Proclamation of the late Queen-Empress. And to-day the boycott and demand of *swaraj* have caused the insertion in the King's speech of words that hold out hopes of administrative reform in India. But we do not know how far this hope will be realised. The late Queen's Proclamation had the effect of

pacifying the Indians at once. But when they were thus pacified the authorities refused to fulfil the promise of Her late Majesty, and Lord Salisbury openly said that the Proclamation was a piece of political hypocrisy. We should not therefore slacken our agitation at the words of hope uttered by the King, for who knows that if we do so, this time also we shall not be deceived? We have come to realise in our minds that the only means of relieving our miseries is the establishment of self-government. We should therefore openly announce that we shall not be satisfied with anything short of self-government.

46. In noticing the reference to India in the King's speech on opening Parliament, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February writes that one cannot assert with confidence that the hopes held out in the speech are wholly vain. The Prince of Wales during his visit last year to the country learned many things, and His Royal Highness has surely said something about the Indian policy of Government to his father. For soon after his return to England he publicly spoke of the need for greater sympathy with the people. Mr. Morley also foreshadowed a similar idea in his Budget speech last year. As soon as the decisions of Lord Minto's Committee on the expansion of the Legislative Councils are received in England, India may reasonably hope to get some measure of reform. At the same time, it behoves the people of India to continue doing their duty and not to be deluded into hopes of getting castles-in-the-air. It is sheer madness to ask for boons which are not to be had from foreign rulers. The rulers must be approached with the tale of the people's grievances, but not in a spirit of hatred or anger.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

47. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February cordially supports the proposal made by its contemporary the *Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore that the British Government should contribute in aid of a mosque in London.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

Appointment of a Mussalman Sub-Deputy Magistrate in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

48. The same paper expresses pleasure at the recent appointment of Maulvi Dalil-ud-din Ahmad, Sub-Registrar of Manikganj, to be a Sub-Deputy Collector.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR.

49. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February speaks of the appointment of Messrs. Burrows and Crosse to the fifth and the fourth grade respectively of Deputy Magistrates as a shameful misuse of patronage on the part of the Government, and asks what is the colour of the skins of these gentlemen.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

50. Referring to a petition which has been recently submitted to Mr. Morley praying for the annulment of the partition of Bengal, the same paper says that, although the petition has put forth the evils of the partition in a masterly way and with incontrovertible logic, there is very little possibility of its being able to induce Mr. Morley to give up his point. Alas! that petitioning should be thought the only means of our emancipation from slavery.

BASUMATI.

51. Adverting to the prospect of the indigo industry in Bihar reviving and being able again to hold its own against German artificial indigo, and to the share contributed by Government to the planters in the shape of subsidies to research laboratories and the like with a view to bringing about this prospect, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February remarks upon the revival of prosperity that would have accrued to the native population of the country if Government had devoted a tenth of the subsidy it was so generous in giving to the Bihar planters, to the assistance of the weaving industry, the source of the livelihood of crores upon crores of poverty-stricken men.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

52. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 23rd February notices a complaint that a clerk who fills up money-order forms for illiterate people at the veranda of the Howrah Post Office is in the habit of often charging twice or thrice the remuneration for this work which he is entitled to.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

53. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes how a Private named Kelly of the detachment of East Lancashires told off for the duty of keeping the

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1907.

A soldier amuck at Poona.

peace during the recent *Muharram* festivities at Poona ran amuck, and inquires if it is not possible to have all soldiers, European and Indian, medically examined as to their mental soundness before they are detailed for police duty. Such an examination may take some time and labour, but it is called for in the interests of the life and property of the citizens they are told off to protect.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HITVARTA,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

54. Referring to the reply by Mr. Chitnavis to a question asked at the meeting of the Indian Legislative Council of Friday before last, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th February appreciates the action of the Government in inaugurating a Commission for inquiring into the efficacy, etc., of the treatment of the sick according to the Ayurvedic and Younani systems of medicine.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

55. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st February says that rice is being exported in large quantities from Rangoon to foreign countries other than India. But Government is indifferent to the matter. People are attributing this indifference on the part of the Government to a desire to punish them. Lord Minto is out on a shooting excursion. The country is now in great distress. Is this a proper time for merry-making?

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA.

56. The same paper regrets that while high prices are prevailing in all districts in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Government is doing nothing to prevent export of rice.

TAMALIKA,
Feb. 21st, 1907.

57. The *Tamaliika* [Tamluk] of the 23rd February reports that the local prices of rice have fallen to some extent, as a result of the importation of Rangoon rice into Calcutta. It may be hoped that prices will fall still more sooner or later.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

58. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 23rd February writes that the price of rice in that place is daily rising instead of falling, and is at present (for the coarser kinds) 11 or 11½ seers (*kanchi* weight) per rupee. Oil, *dhal* and vegetables are all selling very dear. God alone knows what things will come to afterwards, if these are the prices now.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

59. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 23rd February writes that the shadow of a famine in the coming year is already visible in the land, and it behoves Government to take remedial action now in anticipation, instead of postponing it till deaths from starvation actually begin to occur.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February commends to the notice of Government for prompt attention a passage in a judgment recently delivered by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Contai in Midnapore, pointing out that the unrestricted exportation of paddy has forced up prices in that locality and that the people are greatly irritated at this state of things.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 16th, 1907.

61. Referring to Sir Andrew Fraser's recent speech as President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February writes as follows:—

Nowadays English officials in India do not care to know much about the Indians. But such was not the case in the old Haileybury days, when scions of respectable families used to be sent out as civilians to India. These gentlemen used to mix freely with Indians. But now that the members of the Civil Service are selected by a competitive examination, many people of low birth enter that service and find themselves suddenly raised to eminence and importance. This turns their heads, so that they think it beneath their dignity to mix with Indians.

62. The same paper writes as follows :—

BANGALORE.

The cause of disaffection.

The *Pioneer* says that it is only the disappointed educated community in India which is disaffected. This is true to some extent. But who can deny that malaria, plague and cholera, drought and deluge, famine and exportation of food-grains are decimating the population of the country? The masses attribute their sufferings to their ill-luck. But the educated Indian, who has been taught to lose all faith in the working of fate, is not satisfied with this simple explanation. He has been taught by his English teacher that good government can to a great extent relieve the sufferings of the governed. If he, therefore, attributes the sufferings of the Indians to bad government, surely his English teacher has no justification to get angry with him, but can only argue with his pupil if he is wrong. It is his English teacher who has taught the Indian student that the Indians have great administrative capacity, and yet when the latter has received a thoroughly good English education, his claims to the public service are disregarded in favour of Englishmen. It is the English who have taught the educated Indian that in England posts in the public service are filled by competitive examinations. Who is, therefore, to blame if the educated Indian is dissatisfied at the abolition of competitive examinations in India? It is the English who have taught him that the Government of a country is responsible for its health. Who is, therefore, to blame if he is dissatisfied with the English Government of India on account of its indifference to the sufferings of the Indians and even their deaths from want of wholesome drinking water?

63. In describing the meeting held in the St. Andrew's Guild on the 12th current and referring to the essay headed "If another mutiny may not occur in India," read out thereat by Mr. Fraser Blair, as well as alluding to the conflicting opinions expressed by the several speakers in the persons of Englishmen as to the possibility and impossibility of another mutiny, the *Marwari Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 20th February notes that a sense of fear is lurking in the hearts of the English statesmen even, and that those who had hitherto been considering our views as stuff and nonsense are now becoming awake to the signs of the times and anxious for reform. The paper concludes that although there is no ground for any such apprehension, it is the supreme duty of Government to lend ear to the general cries of the people.

MARWARI BANDHU.
Feb. 20th, 1907.

64. A correspondent writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 21st February to defend the cultivation of jute in Bengal on economic grounds.

SANJIVANI
Feb. 21st, 1907.

Jute cultivation in Bengal.

65. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February is glad that His Honour Mr. Hare has become the patron of Messrs. Sen & Co., tailors of Calcutta. This is the first time that a native tailoring firm has been patronised by a Lieutenant-Governor. It is surely the effect of the *swadeshi* movement that officials are nowadays showing a great desire to mix with natives.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 22nd, 1907.

Lord Curzon on famine relief in India.

66. Referring to Lord Curzon's speech in the Art Association in England in which His Lordship has said that if those, who desire to know what the Government of India does in times of famine within its dominion, should go to the country during the prevalence of a famine, they will know that no other Government on the face of the earth does so much for the relief of its famine-stricken subjects as the Government of India does for that of famine-stricken Indians, the same paper says that if any Englishman should really come to India for the above purpose of enquiry, he will know that the depth of poverty and degradation to which the Indians have been reduced under British rule is not to be met with in any other country in the world. He will also know why famines are so frequent in British India.

HITAVADI.

67. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that the apparent niggardliness with which Lord Minto's

DAILY HITAVADI.
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

The Kingston Relief Fund.

Kingston Relief Fund has been subscribed to by the well-to-do people of the country will probably make His Excellency sorry. But His Excellency should consider that these well-to-do people have already drained out their purses in contributions to the Lady Minto *Fête*.

TAMALIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

68. The *Tamalika* [Tamluk] of the 23rd February takes the reported sinking of the foundations of the Victoria Memorial Hall as indicating that Providence is against the construction of the Hall, and suggests that money still in hand in connection with this fund should be utilised, with the assent of the donors, in some absolutely necessary work of public utility.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

69. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that Government should at once publish an account of the collections of the Victoria Memorial Fund till the close of 1906. The collections amount, in the opinion of the writer, to more than 40 lakhs of rupees *plus* interest.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

70. Writing in the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February, Babu Manoranjan Guha Thakurta of Barisal says that the reason why many of the popular leaders of Eastern Bengal have boycotted the Industrial Exhibition is that Eastern Bengal wants to boycott not only foreign articles, but also those who use or deal in foreign articles. In Eastern Bengal even children do not marry their toys without a cry of *Bande Mataram*. In Eastern Bengal popular leaders have resigned their seats in Councils and on honorary benches. In Eastern Bengal officials are not invited to attend popular festivities. Quite a number of national institutions have been established in Eastern Bengal. Most of the students of the Calcutta National College hail from Eastern Bengal. The Exhibition has been boycotted in order to maintain the moral foundation of the *swadeshi* movement.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 23rd, 1907.

71. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February exhorts all its fellow-countrymen in Bengal to bind themselves by a vow to prevent the exportation of edibles from the country, or their sale to foreigners. It is urged that this is what they must do, difficult as it may be, if their very existence is not to be jeopardised.

JAIN GAZETTE,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

72. The *Jain Gazette* [Arrah] of the 24th February attributes the poverty of the Indians to their use of foreign articles, such as sugar, salt, and cloth, and advocates *swadeshi* agitation in India all round as a safeguard against that.

YUGANTAR,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

73. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 24th February writes that Bengalis have an element of strength in their intelligence and Englishmen are particularly afraid of this intelligence of theirs, and that is why they (Englishmen) are so keen on ruining the Bengali. The Englishman knows that it is by the aid of the Bengali's intelligence that he has acquired dominion over India. The future will prove whether Bengalis are capable of protecting themselves in the absence of the English. But so far as one can judge from reasoning and argument, it seems probable that Bengalis will not be incapable of self-protection.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1907.

74. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February bids Englishmen remember the history of the past, remember that the slave of to-day is often the master of to-morrow, that a fallen nation often attains to un hoped-for heights, by their ardour and their achievements. Mutability is the order of the world. England never therefore will be able to keep India under her feet for all time, by either suasion or coercion. Fallen India will rise again, but what the steps will be by which she will free herself from her present shackles of political slavery, depends wholly on the attitude of England.

HITVARTA,
Feb. 24th, 1907.

75. Under an article headed "The discontent of the Indian people," the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th February writes as follows:—

Discontent among the Indian people.
In the infancy of the British Administration of India it was commonly expected by the local people that they would virtually live in ease and comfort. But should we now say that they are not discontented, not subjected to troubles, not unbelieving in Government, and not in the habit of casting a look of disdain at the present administrative system, we would, practically, be clothing the false in the garb of the true. In fact, the British Government has got into bad odour in India owing to the enormities

perpetrated with impunity by many of the Englishmen, to the dealings of many of them such as are insensible of the laws of morality, and owing to the English being generally partial to their own race.

As illustrations of the enormities perpetrated by some Anglo-Indians and the subsequent proceedings of Government in those connexions, as well as of the judgments of the English tribunals, we may refer to the cases of Mr. Price, who finally secured his acquittal from the High Court though pronounced guilty by the Jury; of Mr. O'Hara of Dum-Dum, who though guilty of a murder in cold blood, was allowed to go unscathed; of an English soldier of Fort William, who got scot-free through medical opinion, and to the recent case of the Englishmen who had lately sought to outrage the modesty of two native girls while on their journey by rail, one of whom only being awarded the punishment of two years' hard labour by the Allahabad High Court. Again, the English offenders, if they do not get scot-free, which is not so uncommon, are meted out inadequate punishment, and there is also a striking difference between the conditions of the English and the native prisoners undergoing their terms of imprisonment in jail.

76. Referring to the movements and doings of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan during his current tour of India, the same paper speaks as follows:—

The Amir in India.

HITVARTA.

What an admirable scene was lately presented to our view and what good moral lessons have been its result. The first and foremost among these is that the Western writers are wrong in what they have recorded of the Muhammadan potentates. Evidently, rulers such as under the dictate of sinister policies oppress their subjects create discontent in their dominion, regulate their judgments according to the colour of the party seeking the same, and make it a point to see the brunt of the law operated upon the weak, can learn a good deal from the character of such an independent Sovereign as the Amir of Afghanistan, who is neither the head of the Zulus nor the Czar of Russia, and it should conclusively be admitted on all hands that he is the right person to rule over people in this the twentieth century.

In fact, no other country could compare favourably with India in respect of wealth during its Muhammadan administration. The Muhammadan rulers consulted the Hindus on administrative matters and neither was hostile to the other. Merit was then appreciated. Really, sweet and hollow promises have been the English invention in the country, while partiality to their own race has been the salient feature of their government.

A bird's-eye view of the doings of an Eastern Monarch has produced an indelible impression upon the minds of the Indian people, who have long been enjoying the light of Western civilization, and this may be taken to point to the defective character of our present administrative system. The circumstance has naturally given rise to consternation in the hearts of the principal Government executives, who are aware of the thousand and one faults of their own administration which cannot escape being detected by a shrewd man in spite of their professions to the contrary.

Strictly speaking, we have seen very little of the Amir. We regret we did not get ample opportunity of knowing much of him. But nevertheless we have a greater regard for him than for the English. The fact of our being a dependent people has practically paralyzed the activities of our noble aspirations. Verily it behoves the English to see our material condition improved instead of doing mischief to us by false promises. We appeal to them in general for the betterment of our present condition. We wish to see the British Government stable in India, and that is why we speak in this way.

77. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th February notes:—

HITVARTA.

The British Government and India.

In fact the official grandees did not put into practice the many hopes that were offered by Her late Majesty the Empress of India which were practically the forerunner of the pacification among the Indian people, following the mutiny of 1857. In reply to a question to this effect at a meeting of Parliament Lord Salisbury, who had thrice been Prime Minister of England, went to say that the promises offered by the Queen were practically political hypocrisy.

Now, keeping in view this fact and having regard to the gratifying words lately spoken by the King in his opening speech of the Parliament, if we discontinue agitating, who can say we shall not be as treacherously played with as now? We are fully convinced that so long as we do not get colonial form of government in India, we shall not be in a position to live peacefully and comfortably in life. In order to prove that we are in earnest to obtain colonial form of government, we should carry on our agitation to the effect into every town and village. Really there is no hope of success in life without this.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

78. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February regrets to note that though the Dhansar Middle English School in the Jajpur subdivision of the Cuttack district had a permanent fund for its support, the school did not prove satisfactory and was closed in due course of time. What has become of the permanent fund? It is for the Inspector of Schools to make an enquiry on the subject and do the needful.

UTKALDIPIKA.

79. The same paper supports the *Bangavasi* of Calcutta in the latter's denunciation of the proposal to discharge the soiled water of the Puri town into the Bay of Bengal at a point very close to the *Swargadwar* (Heaven's gate), which is looked upon as very sacred by the Hindus. The soiled water should be let off at a place at least half a mile distant from the *Swargadwar*. The writer hopes that the Hindu residents of the Puri town, including the Hindu Commissioners of the Puri Municipality, will dissuade the authorities from interfering with the sanctity of the *Swargadwar* in any way.

UTKALDIPIKA.

80. Referring to the replies that were given to the queries of the Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Chandra Ghosh regarding the proposed manufacture of salt on the sea-board of Bengal and Orissa, the same paper observes that it is clear from the replies that the Government is not prepared to lose a single pice in the shape of revenue, notwithstanding the existence of the stern fact that the poor are in distress and are oppressed owing to the mistaken salt policy of the Government. This shows that Government has no sympathy for its people.

UTKALDIPIKA.

81. The same paper gives an account of the proceedings of a monster meeting held in the Municipal Garden, Cuttack, under the presidency of Babu Gauri Sankar Rai, with the object of discussing the present municipal situation in Orissa. The meeting was attended by 8,000 men and is said to have been the largest ever held in the Cuttack town. In its first resolution, it marked the conduct of Babu Bipin Behari De, the Balasore representative at the Election Board in Calcutta, as illegal and objectionable, and in its second resolution it pointed out the necessity of having a representative member of Orissa in the Bengal Legislative Council, as the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill and the Local Self-Government Bill are under consideration, and as Orissa has special land tenures and special wants and requirements, whose study is necessary before any legislation can be undertaken.

The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 11th February also expresses regret at the misconduct of Babu Bepin Behari De, the Balasore representative, at the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Municipal Electorate at Calcutta.

UTKALDARPAN,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

82. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 11th February approves of the appointment of Babu Iswari Prasad as a Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sambalpur. It is said that he is a popular and deserving officer, who should be encouraged in every way.

UTKALDARPAN.

83. The same paper states that the changes introduced into the railway time-table as affecting the arrivals in and departures from Jharsugura and Sambalpur are not convenient to the public.

84. The same paper states that the Uriyas have no sympathy with the Congress movement, though Bengalis join that movement in the name of Orissa. The Congress is always busy in promoting the cause of the advanced races at the expense of the backward ones. It protested against the incorporation of Ganjam with Orissa against the desires of the Uriyas. The Congress advocates self-government and competitive examinations, with both of which the Uriyas have no sympathy, for if once self-government and competitive examination be permitted, the whole of Orissa will be swamped in no time by a flood of Bengali foreigners.

UTKALDARPAH,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

85. The same paper is of opinion that the policy of Government should be to appoint educated men to posts in provinces of which they are residents and the language of which is their mother-tongue. The Madras Government has already issued instructions to the departmental heads in that Province, calling for lists of Uriya, Telegu and Muhammadan officers, working under them, with a view to give effect to the policy indicated above. The Bengal Government should prepare similar lists and pursue a similar policy. The writer regrets that the Bengalis are more predominant in the jungly Garjats and that they are nowhere so strong as in Mayurbhanj. All the local posts available should be made over to the educated residents of the locality, and if no competent Uriya gentleman be available to fill any important appointment, it should be made over to an Englishman.

UTKALDARPAH,

86. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February states that the Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs of Lyalpur in the Punjab held a meeting, in which a sacred vow was taken that they must henceforward act as brethren and must not quarrel amongst themselves on any account whatever. The writer hopes that the other Indian races should follow the example of their brethren in the Punjab.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1907.

87. The same paper regrets that a quarrel between Sikhs and Muhammadans at Yansin near Rangoon went so far as to lead to a fight, which ended in the loss of lives on both sides. The Amir of Cabul has given golden advice regarding cow-killing, and it behoves the Indian Hindus and Muhammadans to abide by it.

UTKALDIPIKA,

88. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 16th February states that the Raja of Pal Lahera bore all the expenses of the five ceremonies performed there in which five boys were initiated into the mysteries of the holy thread.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 16th, 1907.

89. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February states that the queries of Radhacharan Pal regarding the purchase of rice and paddy by European merchants in the Bengal Legislative Council have drawn the attention of the public to a state of things which is simply deplorable. The interior of the districts of Orissa is being depleted of its food-stuffs, that are being carried off by foreign merchants at a rapid rate. The people are not intelligent enough to perceive the effect, which this may have on their economic condition. It is therefore necessary that Government should help them in the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1907.

90. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that the prospects of the mango crop in that subdivision are simply deplorable, only two per cent. of the mango trees bearing blossoms worth the name.

UTKALDIPIKA,

91. The Puri correspondent of the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 11th February states that coarse rice sells at 8 seers and fine rice at 6½ seers per rupee in Puri town.

UTKALDARPAH,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

92. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February states that the health of Cuttack town is good.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1907.

93. The same paper states that cholera has broken out in Korai and other villages in the Sargara pargana of the Cuttack district.

UTKALDIPIKA,

UTKALDARPAN.
Feb. 11th, 1907.

94. The Puri correspondent of the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 11th February states that the health of Puri town is bad and that cholera has already made its appearance.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

95. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February states that fires broke out in Bakhrabad in Cuttack town, destroying houses and movable properties of considerable value. A house-owner, while attempting to quench the flames, had a sudden fall from the house-top, by which he was wounded severely. He is lying in the Cuttack hospital in a precarious state.

UTKALDIPIKA.

96. The same paper states that the high-way between Cuttack and Dhenkanal is so infested with tigers that traffic has come to a standstill. It is said that several cattle and men have fallen helpless preys to the ferocious man-eaters.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Fires in Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA.

97. The same paper states that three houses were burnt to ashes at Baramhans in the Cuttack district on the *Sivaratri* night.

98. The same paper states that the Raja of Patia has succeeded in imprisoning two live tigers in iron cages, thereby quelling the fears of a large number of men in that estate. Several lost cattle most probably fell victims to the rapacious jaws of these two animals.

GARJATBASINI.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

The tiger-scare in Dhenkanal.

99. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 16th February states that depredations committed by tigers at Khuntuni on the Cuttack-Dhenkanal Road, have prevented men from travelling on that road. It is said that several distinguished hunters belonging to Cuttack paid a visit to that place.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

The weather in Cuttack.

100. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February states that the sky is cloudy and that the temperature is rising.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Distress in Arilo.

101. The Arilo correspondent of the same paper states that distress due to want of food has already been felt in that part of the Cuttack district.

GARJATBASINI.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

102. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 16th February thanks the Raja of Khallikote for his liberality towards Pandit Nilmoni Vidyaratna, who has been dubbed as *Sahitya Panchanan*, with a valuable gold medal, under the orders of the Raja. It is said that the services of the Pandit to the cause of Uriya literature were many, and that the honour which the Raja has conferred on him will be appreciated by the Uriya public, who hold the Pandit in high esteem.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

The bestowal of a title on Pandit Nilmoni Vidyaratna.

103. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February states that the *Sivaratri* festival at Baramhans in the Cuttack district was celebrated with great *eclat*. There was a gathering of 10,000 pilgrims, who visited the sanctuary of Baramhans Nath without any hitch or hindrance.

UTKALDIPIKA.

104. The same paper states that the *Sivaratri* festival in the temple of Logenath at Puri passed off quietly and successfully, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and other diseases in different parts of the Puri district.

UTKALDIPIKA.

105. The Bhubaneswar correspondent of the same paper states that though a large number of pilgrims visited the Bhubaneswar temple on the *Sivaratri* night, the mismanagement of the temple affairs by the Committee in charge of the temple property put the pilgrims to the greatest inconvenience and difficulty imaginable.

GARJATBASINI.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

106. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 16th February states that the celebration of *Sivaratri* at Paschimeswar in Talcher proved successful in every way.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Feb. 16th, 1907.

107. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th February mourns the death of Mr. Kali Charan Banerji, the late Registrar of the Calcutta University, who had distinguished himself as a patriot in different parts of India.

The demise of Mr. Kali Charan Banerji mourned.

He was not only learned but an orator. He was a plain speaker and his simple habits attracted admiration. His energy in the cause of public good was unabated. Though a good Christian in faith, he was loved and esteemed by all sections of the Indian community.

108. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 16th February states that a meeting was held on the bank of the Brahmi in Talcher to open a temple, which has been erected

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 16th, 1907.

In memoriam.

there to perpetuate the memory of the late Pandit Madhusudan Misra. It was resolved to engrave a few *slokas* on a stone tablet that was to remain in the temple.

109. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 11th February states that as the Sub-Judge in Sambalpur has not plenty of cases to attend to like a Sub-Judge in Bengal, his services might be very well utilised by giving him powers to hear civil and criminal appeals against

UTKALDARPAN,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

A proposal to entrust the Sambalpur Sub-Judge with powers to hear civil and criminal appeals from the Garjats.

the orders of judicial authorities in the Tributary and Feudatory States attached to Sambalpur. This would no doubt give great relief to the Commissioner and the Political Agent, and there would be no necessity for removing the records from Sambalpur to the office of the Cuttack Judge. It may be urged that it is against practice to entrust a District Judge in British India with civil and criminal powers exerciseable in the Garjat States, but there is no harm in doing so, especially as it has been done in some cases.

110. The same paper supports the proposal of the *Utkaldipika* to construct a road from Puri to Chandrabhaga *via* Konarak, and observes that the proposal ought to engage the attention of the authorities without delay.

UTKALDARPAN.

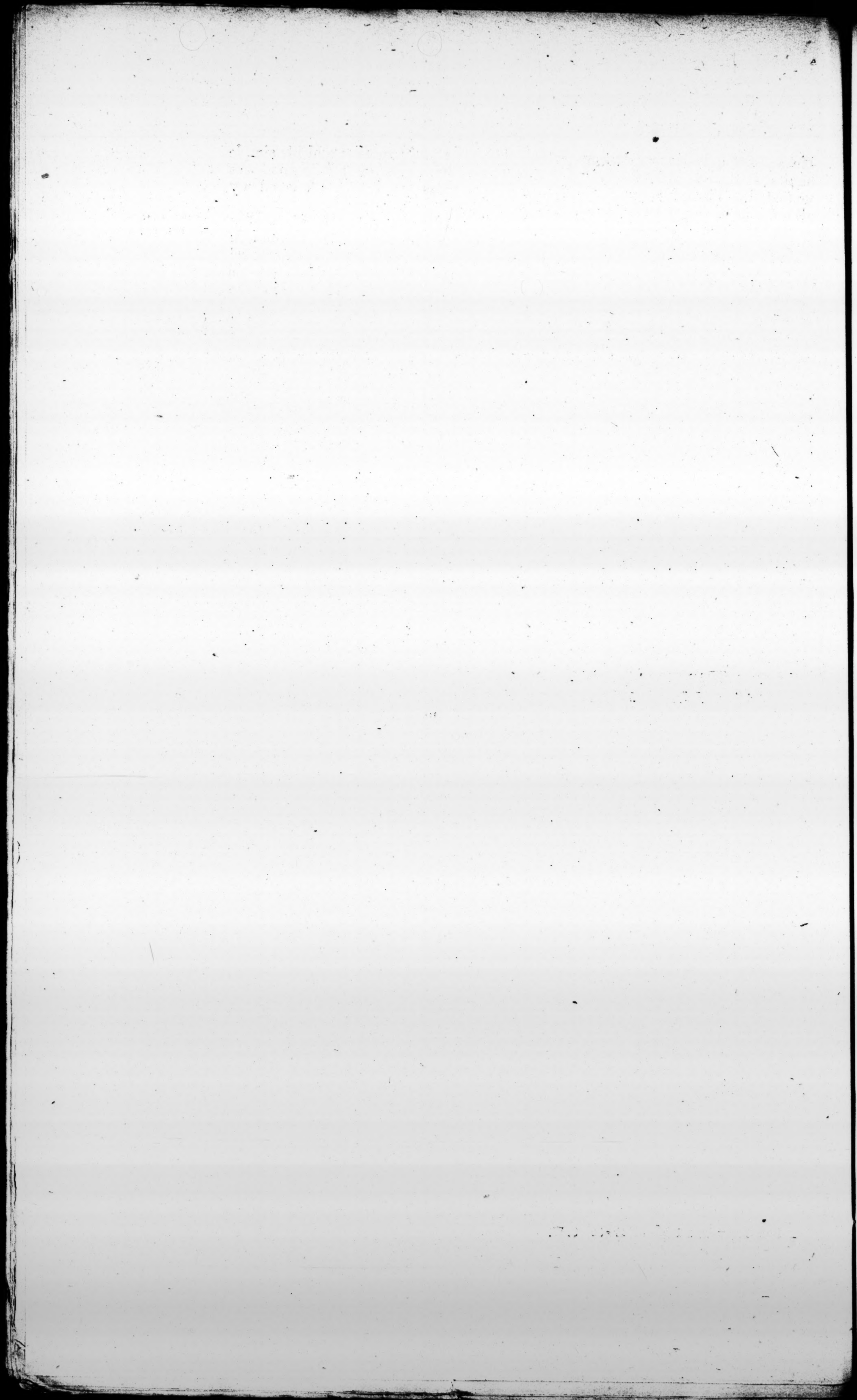
A proposed road between Puri and Chandrabhaga.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd March, 1907.



REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 2nd March 1907.

CONTENTS.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
Nil.	East Indian Railway complaints ... 62
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	Complaint of the third-class passengers at Sealdah station ... ib.
(a)—Police—	(h)—General—
Indecency under colour of "religious rites" ... 59	A virtue of necessity ... 62
Holi Hooliganism ... ib.	Preference to Muhammadan candidates for Government service in the new province ... ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—	The Muhammadan community and the suspicious death of Rafat Ali ... 63
Compensation to victims of official <i>zid</i> ... 59	Expansion of Councils ... ib.
The <i>Punjabee</i> case ... ib.	Want of sympathy towards "natives" ... ib.
Ditto ... ib.	The grave of the last King of Delhi ... ib.
Ditto ... 60	Grievances of Telegraph Office clerks ... ib.
Ditto ... ib.	The Arms Act ... 64
Ditto ... ib.	The Madaripur Deputy Magistrate ... ib.
Ditto ... ib.	Age limit for Government servants ... ib.
Ditto ... 61	
Ditto ... ib.	III.—LEGISLATION.
The appointment of Official Trustee and Assignee... ib.	The Tenancy Bill ... 64
The case against the Chief Secretary, Madras Government ... ib.	The Rent Law ... ib.
The <i>Citizen</i> case ... ib.	
(c)—Jails—	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
Nil.	Nil.
(d)—Education—	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
Principal <i>versus</i> students ... 61	Nil.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
The Bombay municipal census ... 62	The Bengalis domiciled in Bihar ... 64
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	The Amir's visit ... ib.
Nil.	The <i>swadeshi</i> and boycott movements ... ib.
	The invasion of India ... ib.
	The Aga Khan on British rule in India ... ib.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

186. A correspondent of *Bande Mataram* while rejoicing at the conviction and sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the recent case in which obscene figures were carried at the head of a Marwari procession, draws the attention of the authorities to the highly objectionable conduct of Marwaris during the *Holi* week. They sing the obscenest songs, especially prepared for the occasion, exhibit the most indecent figures, cut the filthiest jokes, and march through the streets, in batches in wanton disregard of morality. The *parawallah* wilfully ignores his responsibility and often joins the immoral crowd of his own caste-people.

BANDE MATARAM,
21st Feb. 1907.

187. The *Bengalee* draws attention to the numerous letters in the newspapers protesting against the obscenities which form the most prominent feature in the celebration of the *Holi* festival. While deprecating interference with any religious celebration, the journal considers that the police should intervene when asked to do so, in the interests of public decency and for the protection of helpless women.

BENGALÉE,
26th Feb. 1907.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

188. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the remark of Mr. Mir Mohideen Shahib, Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, who in acquitting a respectable gentleman wrongly charged with a criminal offence, regretted that the law did not provide for grant of compensation in such cases. Instances are numerous in which private grudge, police concoction, or official *aid*, have led to prosecution of parties who, after incurring ruinous expenditure and undergoing great worry, insult, and hardship, have been acquitted by competent Courts of justice. The Sultanganj *swadeshi* case and the Ballardhan murder case are recent typical examples and amply justify the amendment of the existing law in so far as it relates to the grant of compensation to persons unnecessarily or unjustly prosecuted.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Feb. 1907.

189. The novel and absolutely unwarrantable procedure of the Government in acting as prosecutor in the *Punjabee* case, has, says the *Bengalee*, led people to suspect that the Government instituted the prosecution simply to frighten into silence a far too outspoken journal which had become a perfect thorn in their side by its daring exposure of official injustice and wrong-doing. When mention of the shooting case was made in the Lahore paper, the Government, if they cared at all for the safety of Indian lives, should have communicated with the Editor to find out names, etc., and then instituted an enquiry into the case. If the allegations were disproved, the accused officer would have himself applied for permission to prosecute his accuser. Instead of adopting this course the Government, after a lapse of four months, themselves prosecuted the conductors of the journal under a section of the Penal Code which did not properly apply to the case, but enabled the infliction of the greatest possible punishment.

BENGALÉE,
22nd Feb. 1907.

190. Commenting on the judgment in the *Punjabee* case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* accuses Mr. Mant, the trying Magistrate, of avoiding the real point at issue and dealing chiefly with the defence of the police officer, who is accused of shooting Rafat Ali. The attempt to justify the prosecution under section 153A of the Penal Code, has been made in a manner both vague and meaningless. No explanation is offered as to what the *Punjabee* did to produce enmity or hatred between Indians and Europeans, or how its reference to the case was likely to bring about such a result. Mr. Mant displays great erudition in explaining that if anybody does anything which produces even "latent"

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Feb. 1907.

hatred or enmity, he becomes liable to prosecution under section 153A, but this great Solomon does not say how he discovered the "latent hatred or enmity" in the writings of the *Punjabee*, as these clearly did not produce any "active hatred."

Many Anglo-Indians believe that laws are meant for "natives" only, but no true Briton desires such a distinction, which will hold them up to the ridicule of the world. If the *Punjabee* is prosecuted under section 153A for simply defaming a European, an Anglo-Indian paper should certainly be dealt with similarly for calling the Indians cowards or liars. Lord Curzon promoted hatred in India by his Convocation speech, but he was not prosecuted under section 153A. The danger of entrusting officials with despotic powers was realized in days gone by, and they were kept under control, but this check has been almost withdrawn and the results are not surprising.

NEW INDIA,
23rd Feb. 1907.

191. The fact that the extreme penalty allowed by section 153A of the Indian Penal Code has been inflicted on the Editor and Proprietor of the *Punjabee*, does not

surprise *New India*. It is to be expected by every Indian who dabbles in politics. It is the risk of their profession, and every instance of fortitude shown in the face of persecution strengthens public life in India. In the case of the accused in the present case, the spirit of persecution has been betrayed by the observations of the trying Magistrate and later by the 'brutality' of the Jail authorities. Then, again, there is the refusal of the Punjab Government to prosecute the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore for the very same offence. This action, therefore, in regard to the Editor and Proprietor of the *Punjabee* reveals the policy of 'British despotism in India, in its naked ugliness.' But the suffering is insignificant compared to the value of the knowledge gained.

BENGALURU,
23rd Feb. 1907.

192. The *Bengalee* writes that, after exhausting himself in an elaborate attempt to vindicate the Police Superintendent, the District Magistrate of Lahore, in his judgment

in the *Punjabee* case, proceeds straight to convict the accused. It is inexplicable how the assumption of Mr. Spencer's innocence led to the inference that the accused had rendered themselves liable to prosecution under section 153A of the Penal Code. Mr. Mant, the District Magistrate, would make out that the mere statement in a newspaper, that a European had shot an Indian dead, would excite the ill-feeling of Muhammadans and Hindus against Europeans. In that case the truth of the charge is immaterial, and any journalist publishing anything discreditable to Europeans, however accurate, would come within the pale of the law. This extraordinary interpretation of section 153A raises a question of vital importance to the entire Press, as it enables the Government to come down upon any journal that may happen to incur their displeasure.

BEHAR HERALD,
23rd Feb. 1907.

193. The *Behar Herald* pronounces the sentences passed on the Proprietor and the Editor of the *Punjabee* to be monstrously severe, and is not at all surprised that the news has caused such indignation everywhere. This imprudent trial and its result will greatly help to foment racial ill-feeling and antagonism.

INDIAN NATION,
25th Feb. 1907.

194. Without entering into the merits of the *Punjabee* case, the *Indian Nation* expresses the opinion that the punishments inflicted are much too severe. Where guilt is proved, a mere conviction suffices to vindicate the majesty of the law, and as a deterrent or a retribution, the punishment should bear some relation to the position and habits of the party convicted.

KYESTHA
MESSENGER,
25th Feb. 1907.

195. The *Kayestha Messenger* refers to the result of the *Punjabee* case as "horrible news" which has grieved the entire Indian public. The Proprietor and the Editor of the Lahore journal have been subjected to great indignities, but they can console themselves with the fact that they have done their duty, and the impression of their innocence has won high respect for them from all classes of people.

196. Reverting to the judgment in the *Punjabee* case, the *Amrita Bazar*

The *Punjabee* case.

Patrika points out that it was never the intention of the Legislature that section 153A should be abused in such a monstrous manner, and a pure defamation case converted to one under this section. The action of the Punjab Government in basing the prosecution on such an absurd plea is simply scandalous, and both the people and the rulers are interested in seeing removed from the Penal Code a section which can be so seriously misused.

197. If the conductors of the *Punjabee* could be prosecuted and convicted under section 153A without any visible proof of their having excited enmity or race hatred, why,

Ibid.

asks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, have not Mr. Mant and the Punjab Government been similarly dealt with? Their action has certainly created great race feeling. The Indian papers consider that a gross abuse of authority has taken place, while leading Anglo-Indian journals have expressed the opinion that Lala Jaswant Rai and Mr. Athavale have been lightly punished. In November last the *Civil and Military Gazette* laid itself open to prosecution under sections 153A and 505A of the Penal Code, but it escaped as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was its friend and anti-Indian in his feelings. This clearly shows that the laws in India are meant only for the "natives" and that the Europeans can break them with impunity.

198. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws the attention of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court to the widespread

The appointment of Official Trustee and Assignee.

dissatisfaction caused by the announcement that Mr. Grey will officiate for Mr. Miller as Official Trustee and Assignee. There are several junior members among Indians and Europeans who are eligible for the post, and it is a crying shame that it should go to a comparatively unknown lawyer and that Mr. Miller should be allowed half a share in respect of the profits. Such a family arrangement should be discouraged in law offices of the Crown, and it is hoped Sir Francis Maclean will take a firm attitude in the matter.

199. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* questions the impartiality of the Magistrate's decision in the case of insult and

The case against the Chief Secretary, Madras Government.

abetment of assault instituted by S. V. Pillay, late Manager of the office of Registrar, Madras University, against Mr. Bradley, Chief Secretary, Madras Government. While implicitly believing the defendant and his witness, the Magistrate totally discredits the statements of the complainant and Raja Row. If an officer of Mr. Bradley's position is considered incapable of telling a falsehood, it does not follow that S. V. Pillay concocted a malicious story simply to spite the Chief Secretary. The complainant's witness, an educated man and an applicant for a Government post, was also not at all likely to perjure himself to put a high government official to trouble, and there is no reason why his evidence should be discredited. It should also be noted that the defendant's statement shows that he was somewhat beside himself.

200. The *Bengalee* advises a non-official member of the United Provinces Legislative Council to put a question regarding the

The *Citizen* case.

extraordinary procedure adopted by the Magistrate of Allahabad in the case against the Editor of the *Citizen*. The latter would do well to publish what transpired at the interview he had with the Magistrate, so as to help the public in elucidating the mystery.

(d)—Education.

201. The *Bengalee* condemns the conduct of the Principal of the Aligarh

Principal versus Students.

College towards a student on account of a row which the boy appears to have had with a constable at a local Exhibition. The Principal rusticated the student for three months, but on the entire body of students threatening to resign all honorary offices and abstain from playing games, the Principal commuted the punishment to a fine of Rs. 20, plus confinement for one month within the College compound. The next day this boarder, with the Sub-Proctor's permission,

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Feb. 1907.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Feb. 1907.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Feb. 1907.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Feb. 1907.

BENGALUR,
26th Feb. 1907.

BENGALUR,
23rd Feb. 1907.

went out of bounds on business, and instead of hearing his defence, the Principal ordered his expulsion from the College boarding-house. On this the students resolved to go on strike the following day, but to save the situation, the Principal immediately closed the school on account of the *Muharram*, thereby granting three days' additional holidays. It is hoped the Trustees of the College will smoothe matters over, but the European Principal and Professors should realize the necessity for according better treatment to their students in future.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BENGALIEE,
27th Feb. 1907.

202. The municipal caucus of Bombay has been organised, says the *Bengalee*, by Mr. Harrison, I.C.S., and several other European officials have openly identified themselves with this anti-Mehta movement. This is in direct disobedience of the Bombay Government's Resolution prohibiting all officials from canvassing in municipal elections, and His Excellency the Governor, in order to maintain the prestige of Government, cannot but call upon the officials concerned to show cause why they should not be punished.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALIEE,
24th Feb. 1907.

203. A railway passenger writing in the *Bengalee*, complains of the apathy of the East Indian Railway authorities in the matter of oppressions and outrages committed on Indian passengers by Eurasian underlings of the Company. While escorting an invalid patient from Howrah to Madhupore in a reserved compartment, the writer complains that the reserve label was removed at Raniganj and other passengers were allowed to enter the compartment in spite of all protests. At Asansol the matter was reported to the Head Ticket Collector, the Station Master, and the Guard, but it only resulted in the complainant being abused and threatened. When leaving Howrah, the writer noticed an Indian gentleman travelling with a young girl, being robbed of the balance of a ten-rupee note by the Booking-Clerk who sold him the tickets, and a similar case occurred when the writer returned to Howrah.

BENGALIEE,
1st March 1906

204. The *Bengalee* publishes a letter from a correspondent complaining of the difficulties experienced by third-class passengers in buying tickets at the Sealdah railway station, especially on Saturdays. Although there are two ticket windows for these passengers, only one is kept open, and the Babus engaged on the work either purposely display great dilatoriness or are quite incompetent to manage the business of such an important station. No supervision is apparently exercised by the higher authorities, who should realise the urgent necessity of making more satisfactory arrangements.

(h)—*General.*

BANDE MATARAM,
21st Feb. 1907.

205. *Bande Mataram* welcomes the Resolution of the Government of Eastern Bengal muhammadanising the service in that province. The device to keep away the Hindus helps to create a strong feeling of contempt for Government service, the desire for which retards the work of national regeneration. This move will make the Hindus try fresh fields and pastures new. It is hoped, however, that the Muhammadans will likewise be true to their country before considering their individual interests. Their contentment will permanently impoverish their innumerable co-religionists who form the mass of the people in the new Province.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Feb. 1907.

206. Criticising the same Resolution the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that it will prove beneficial to the Hindus, who will be forced to take to independent means of livelihood. The favourite wife of Shaista Khan the Second has at last received physical proof of his favour. The Muhammadans are welcome to the Government appointments, for if they fail to give satisfaction, it is the Government which will suffer.

207. A correspondent of *Bande Mataram*, signing himself "A Muhammadan," advocates a public expression of gratitude to and sympathy with the Hindu Proprietor and editor of the *Punjabee* for taking up the case of Rafat Ali, whom Mr. Spencer is strongly suspected of having murdered. The Muhammadans and Hindus are aware of the frequency of such cases, and recognise the fact that Englishmen are fast losing their claim to be protectors of the Indian people. Pan-Islamic ideas are changing the old order of servility and sycophancy to that of manliness and self-respect. It is urged therefore that a strong body of Hindus and Muhammadans should be organised in every province and district to protect the Indians from European assailants.

BANDE MATARAM,
21st Feb. 1906.

208. The King's speech from the Throne, as also that of Mr. Morley in connection with the budget, have, says the *Bengalee*, a distinct reference to the question of expansion of Councils. Reform in this direction is, however, impossible if the Government is to have a standing and permanent majority. Political power is entirely in the hands of the official bureaucracy and what the people want is a substantial voice in the Councils. The only other alternative would be to place some essential department of legislation and finance in the hands of non-official members exclusively or of a Select Committee on which the non-official element must predominate.

BENGALIEE,
22nd Feb. 1907.

209. *Bande Mataram* recounts the particulars of a case in which an Indian child was admitted into the Diphtheria Ward of the Calcutta Medical College. The treatment was all that could be desired, but on the child succumbing, a European nurse and a young Bengali medico demanded its removal within an hour. When two relations of the deceased came to take away the body the European nurse stripped it of all clothing, as belonging to the hospital, and allowed the corpse to be removed through a passage in the balcony. On arrival at the steps leading to the portico a second nurse appeared and had the body carried back because there would be delay in getting the certificate. The corpse was taken from place to place and finally sent to a room adjoining the morgue, there to await the certificate. After dancing attendance for hours upon the head *mehter* or some such person the relations at last procured the certificate.

BANDE MATARAM,
22nd Feb. 1906.

This is but one of the numerous examples of the want of sympathy displayed by the ruling class even when discharging kindly duties.

210. The *Bengalee* publishes certain letters from the Government of Burma to a Muhammadan gentleman named Maulvi A. S. Rafiqui, who on the occasion of a visit to Rangoon, approached the Government with a view to rescuing from oblivion the grave of Bahadur Shah, the last King of Delhi, who was exiled there after the suppression of the mutiny. The first letter, dated the 31st May 1904, stated that the matter was under consideration and enquiries were being made as to the ownership of the compound in which the tomb is situated. The second letter, dated the 27th February 1905, intimated that His Honour was in communication with Mr. Dawson, the owner of the house in question, but that no arrangements had yet been arrived at in the matter. The next letter, dated the 23rd September 1905, disclosed the fact that the Government were not prepared to move in the matter, and an application for permission to erect a fencing round the grave at Maulvi Rafiqui's own expense resulted in his being informed on the 23rd October 1905, that the Government was not disposed to encourage any movement for a tomb over Bahadur Shah's grave. The melancholy meanness of such an action is lamentable. It will not enhance the Government's reputation for generosity, but will be condemned by Hindus and Muhammadans alike.

BENGALIEE,
22nd Feb. 1907.

211. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* draws the attention of Government to the grievances of Check Office clerks, and hopes to see an improvement in their situation. As a rule, they are deprived of Muhammadan holidays, their office hours have been prolonged to 6 P.M., and throughout the day they are not permitted to leave their seats without special

BENGALIEE,
24th Feb. 1907.

Grievances of Telegraph Office clerks.

permission, when after due consideration of each request a written pass is granted them. The arrears of work to which these stringent measures are attributed are due to the staff being undermanned. This is the evil that calls for redress. All other measures result in the clerks being worried, overworked, and made discontented. The clerks are also subjected to another hardship by the loss of a day's leave or a day's pay when they happen to be a few minutes' late, no excuse whatever being accepted.

BENGALIEE,
28th Feb. 1907.

212. If the Government are determined not to repeal the Arms Act, the *Bengalee* offers the following suggestions to minimize its sting. It advocates the abolition of

The Arms Act.

the system of annual renewal of licenses, and the substitution of an initial charge of four or five rupees in redemption of the annual fee of four annas. Additions should also be made to the classes of persons exempted from the operations of the Act, and among them may well be included the Municipal Commissioners as well as certain sections of those who pay income-tax.

BENGALIEE,
28th Feb. 1907.

213. While expressing satisfaction at the action of Mr. Hare in directing an enquiry into the questionable methods adopted by Maulvi Abul Muzaffar, Deputy Magistrate at Madaripur, in raising subscriptions for the Briscoe Library, the *Bengalee* considers it extremely desirable that the enquiry should be conducted by one in whom implicit trust could be reposed Mr. Soames, the present Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, has been entrusted with the enquiry, but being the successor of Mr. Briscoe, he would be only human if he screened the Deputy Magistrate.

214. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* appeals to Lord Minto extend the age limit for the compulsory retirement of Government officers to 60 years, as in the case of certain high judicial officers, or make the rule of retirement compulsory at the age of 55 in all cases, irrespective of the service to which an officer belongs, or on completion of 35 years of service, as in the Indian Civil Service.

BENGALIEE,
1st March 1907.

Age limit for Government servants.

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Feb. 1907.

215. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* strongly protests against clauses 10 and 24 of the Tenancy Bill, as they lay down that a compromise between landlords and tenants will

The Tenancy Bill.

mean absolutely nothing. This deprivation of the right of private contract should not be permitted, and all public bodies should move in the matter. Clause 10 further seeks to give the raiyat the right to sue for reduction of rent on the ground that the rate paid by him is above the prevailing one. This purports to be a counterpart of the landlord's right, with this difference that landlords have to establish several other points besides. Under section 86 of the Act, the raiyat can "surrender" or under section 87 "abandon" his holding if he has to pay a higher rent than the prevailing rate. The landlord, however, does not possess a counterpart of this privilege.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st March 1907.

216. Referring to the Tenancy Act Amendment Bill which is now under discussion, the *Hindoo Patriot* considers it unfair and ungracious not to give due credit to

The Rent Law.

Government for their noble attempts to improve the relations between landlord and tenant. Neither the present law nor the pending Bill, however, enables a landlord to get a fair enhancement of rent, and as the raiyats are bound to benefit by the marked rise in the price of produce, it is but fair that the Government should, in the interests of justice, help the zamindar to a fair share in the profits.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERLAND.
20th Feb. 1907.

217. The rejection, on the score of his domicile, of a young Bengali M.A. of Bhagalpur who had been selected for a Deputy Magistrateship, shows, says *Motherland*, what a powerful engine of oppression even the law of domicile can become where

The Bengalis domiciled in Bihar.

a Bengali is concerned. Such injustice is greatly resented, but the Bengali residents in Bihar should teach their sons to renounce Government service in favour of an independent profession.

218. *New India* writes that the pronouncements of the Amir relating to the establishment of better relations between

NEW INDIA,
16th Feb. 1907.

The Amir's visit. Hindus and Muhammadans may or may not have a political significance, but this much seems certain, that the ruler of Afghanistan is fully acquainted with the present national upheaval in India. With sixty millions of his co-religionists in India, he may perhaps feel that the future of this country lies more in his hands than in those of any other rival of Great Britain, possessing as he does the moral support of the great Islamic world. This perhaps is Habibullah's dream, and it is as a dreamer of these dreams that he appears to the Indian people in whose midst he is passing. Thus the Amir's visit, with whatever diplomatic object it was brought about by the British Government, will, in the opinion of the journal, render the Indian problem still more complicated.

219. The *Indian Mirror* strongly urges on all Indians the necessity for straining every nerve to promote the *swadeshi* and boycott movements. Rightly guided, they will serve as effective political weapons; if not, they will

INDIAN MIRROR,
23rd Feb. 1907.

The *swadeshi* and boycott movements.

prove a source of infinite danger to the people. The success of *swadeshi* depends entirely on the ability of indigenous industries and manufactures, supported by Indian capital, to meet all requirements. The Banga Lakshmi Cotton Mill is the first enterprise of its kind, and as its success will prove the capacity of Bengalis for practical work, the public should be kept informed of the working and progress of the business.

Many innocent Bengalis have suffered greatly on account of the *swadeshi* movement. The mufassal police are strictly watching those whom they suspect to be supporters of the movement. People have been thrown out of employment on various pretexts or persecuted for sympathising with the cause or happening to be kinsmen of *swadeshi* workers. It should, however, be realised that the condition of the people will be a hundred times worse if the movement turns out a failure. The people have their own Press, but the Government is trying to subsidize a portion of it to serve its own purposes.

220. Referring to Colonel Hanna's letter to the *Times* condemning Mr. Morley's policy of maintaining a large army

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
25th Feb. 1907.

The invasion of India.

in India, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* enlarges on the present wretched condition of the country and protests against the reckless increase of military expenditure. The fear of a Russian invasion has been responsible for a huge debt being fastened upon the famine-stricken Indians, and the unnecessariness of supporting a large mercenary army was clearly demonstrated during the Boer War, when in spite of Russian activity in Central Asia and disturbances in Afghanistan, fifteen thousand British troops were safely withdrawn.

221. The *Bengalee* contradicts the statement of His Highness the Aga

BENGALIEE,
23th Feb. 1907.

The Aga Khan on British rule in India.

Khan in his article in the *National Review*, that Indians have prospered immensely under British rule. During the Moghul rule India supported her own people; indigenous manufactures and industries flourished; and if there was no peace, there was plenty in the land. Nowadays India has first to support England and the leavings go to support her own sons.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 2nd March 1907.

F. C. DALY,

Perol. Asst. to the Insp. Genl. of Police, L. P.

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general
introduction to the subject of the history of the
United States. It is a very interesting and
valuable work, and is highly recommended to
all who are interested in the history of the
United States.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a
detailed account of the history of the United
States from the first settlement to the present
time. It is a very interesting and valuable
work, and is highly recommended to all who
are interested in the history of the United
States.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a
detailed account of the history of the United
States from the first settlement to the present
time. It is a very interesting and valuable
work, and is highly recommended to all who
are interested in the history of the United
States.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a
detailed account of the history of the United
States from the first settlement to the present
time. It is a very interesting and valuable
work, and is highly recommended to all who
are interested in the history of the United
States.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a
detailed account of the history of the United
States from the first settlement to the present
time. It is a very interesting and valuable
work, and is highly recommended to all who
are interested in the history of the United
States.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a
detailed account of the history of the United
States from the first settlement to the present
time. It is a very interesting and valuable
work, and is highly recommended to all who
are interested in the history of the United
States.